Greatest Excitement.

LAST WEEK ABOUT OUR

Great Bargain Sale

WHICH CONTINUES

THIS WEEK ONLY

Come now and participate in the Lowest Prices we have ever made.

SEE HERE-SPECIAL.

Lamps in six styles-Vase and Banquet in Brass and Nickel at \$1.49, worth \$2.48 to \$3.98. Lots of other styles at away down

1 case Lancaster Ginghams at 4 c a yard.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Muslin at 64c a yard.

Brown Muslin at 23c, 34c, 44c and 5c a yard.

Another Deep Cut in Wraps!

Childrens Wraps at 98c, \$1.48

Ladies and Misses Wraps from 98c to 5.98.

These prices cannot be appreciated unless the goods are seen.

Down the price to the bottom.—

Don't hesitate to buy now, for in the elements of prosperity than Ohlo. The legacy nature gave us in a fertile soil, in mineral wealth, in fine graxing lands in lakes and rivers, in a healthful after this sale will be to late, 64c, 84. 12 1-2c, 25c to 59c. These prices mean for goods worth and are selling every day for double what we have marked them.

could catch up. We have added more help and will, we hope, be more prompt in waiting on the

I case Dress Linings, all colors, at

Fine Bleached Damask Table Linens at 39e, 37%e, 45e, 50e and 75e a yard. All Linen Towels at 5c, 8c, 19c, 12%e

and 15c. Some Rare Bargains. Large Pearl Dress Buttons, 15c a dozen, worth 50c.

NEW BARGAINS EVERY DAY

Beef. Wine and Iron, a fine preparation for invalids and persons needing a gentle stimulant, restorative and nerve tonic. Our price during this sale size a bottle, regular price 75c. SURE STOP Cough Syrup, only 10c a

Plenty of other Bargains in this De-

Of EENSWARE - Here is where we are giving double values. Another lot of Special Bargains, this week, at 1c, 2c Sc 5c to 10c.

See our Special Grocery Price List. No house can meet our prices. We are the Lowest and please don't forget it.

See our Special Prices in our Windows. It will pay you.

Hutchison's Bargain Store,

169 Front St. Marietta, O

GOV. BUSHNELL'S

Inaugural Address to the Ohio General Assembly.

There Must Be a R-duction in the Amount of Appropriations,

Or an Increase in the Revenues to Meet Expenses - Retunding of the Public Debt-Equalization of Taxation is Urged-Ittle Convicts Should Be Employed in Some Kind of Labor -- Other Topics

Are Considered. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives:
In assuming the duties of governor at a period when we are approaching the end of a century, fraught with great achievements of civilization, it seems not improper that we should consider for a moment the progress made by our own commonwealth since its foundation. In the vast results accomplished. all our people can take deep and lasting pride. One hundred and eight years and a half ago, a handful of pioneers laid the territorial founda-tion stones, and upon that beginning other men and women of the same sturdy stock reared a modest structure, which, on Febru-

ary 16, 1803, was deemed worthy of statehood and became Ohio. No act of the congress of the United States No act of the congress of the Canea States has ever had a more glorious fruition than that which brought Ohio into being. It gave the Union an ever loyal state; it provided seif-government for a people who proved themselves the best of husbandmen; it started a commonwealth upon an era of develop-ment not second to any the world has ever

The history of our state needs no enlargement here. The lesson taught by the events of the past has been plain to all, and in the present it speaks in more glowing language than pen of historian could write or utterance of patriot describe. We are now 4,000,000 peoof patriot describe. We are now 4,009,000 people, while at the opening of the century our forefathers were of but an hundredth part of that number. Onle has literally increased one hundred fold. In 50 years, counting from the time when ambition to rise above the territorial form of government became active, there has been a result an hundred fold greater in almost every way. The havest has been there has been a result an hundred fold greater in almost every way. The harvest has been an abundant one, and, speaking for those of the past as well as those of the present, it can be said that we have had and have good reason for claiming the approval of the steward who strikes she balance to show who of the children of earth have reuped wisely and well.

While mindful of the Divine guidance, of the manifold blessings and of the Providential care which have aided and attended the people of Ohio through all their years, it is yet permissable to think that no small part of the magnificent result of to-day is due to the good citizenship which ever has been manifested by those who have contributed to Ohio's greatness. We have been of a happy and contented people—of a class that improved upon prosperity and saw good in everything. We have eajoyed good government, we have thriven under laws beneficent for the most part, and we have bend before us always the necessity for preserving inviolate the henor and dignity of our state. How much success there may be will not be sufficient to meet there may be will not be sufficient to meet the obligations, and it is therefore incumbent to refund the \$250.00 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1891, the proposed for those of the funded debt falling due is thus carried forward and the amount applied to the payment of the temporary loan refunded to July 1, 1897, and at the same time the \$250.00 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1897, and at the same time the \$250.00 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1897, and at the same time the \$250.00 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1897, and at the same time the \$250.00 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1897, and at the same time the \$250.00 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1897, and at the same time the \$250.00 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1897, and at the same time the \$250.00 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1897, and at the same time the \$250.00 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1897, preserving inviolate the henor and dignity of our state. How much success there has been less to make this disposition of the debt.

The total funded debt now amounts to \$1,credit of Ohio in all ways has been for others

701.655, a sum comparatively insignificant to say, and we know that the pages of American history contain nothing to shame us. We are to-day enjoying the benefits of the work of the workers of the past and to some extent that which our own industry, prudence and patriotism have wrought

the foremost of the American states. We The rush for Bargains has been great and part of the time we great and part of the time we our sin to make the successes have had to call a halt until we which will enable us in the future to regard our part in the chilzenship of Ohio with as much satisfaction as we now do that of the piencer patriots who served Ohio so well in all walks of life.

The duty of legislating and acting for the four million people of a progressive state is you for special consideration not one to be considered without seriousness.

In treating the subject of the county. and deep concern. It involves the necessity of doing that which is best for the greatest num-ber, the requirement that the credit of the state shall be maintained in moral as well as financial affairs, and the essentials that peace namenal manars, and the essentials that peace and well being, in so far as they may be at-tainable through the acts of legislation and execution of laws and government, shall be as-sured to all. It is for as during our public service to do our utmost to sustain the good of the past and to try to eradicate the evils that may exist in the present or threaten the fu-ture. To thus sustain, attention and serve-To thus sustain, strengthen and serve the people of Ohio, it is necessary that every officer of the state shall bend his energies to the task of perfecting the conditions which are so closely allied with the welfare of the

The state of Okto, as it is represented by its vernment, is but a vast business concern has its managers, its various departments which are peopled by its cierks, and its labor-ers of high and low degree of duty. The legis-lative branch of the government like the ad-visory board of the business institution, can do much for good or much for evil. By consider-ing carefully the intricacies of the financial affairs, by acting wisely for the people in enact-ing laws, by applying economy to public expenditures whenever and wherever expedient. ponditures whenever and wherever expedient, by judiciously and justiv providing for adequate revenue by taxation, the good result becomes apparent. Ill considered financial legislation, extravagance and injudicious taxation can only result in aggravated evils under which any house may suffer and, perhaps full. There will be opportunity during the session of the Seventy-Second general assembly to demonstrate me wisdom of the proposition first suivanced. Through the nat-

commonwealth.

proposit on first advanced. Through the nat-ural increase in the population of the state institutions and the consequent increase of expenson, we are confronted with a condition which calls for more revenue or more economy to appropriations, and less expense in admin-latering the affairs of the state, and it is for the general assembly to determine which it shall be

The financial statement of the fiscal year of 186 showed that the ordinary receipts amount-1846 showed that the ordinary receipts amounted to 83.574.656.75. The disbursements were 83.754.71.71. and the balance in the general revenue fund as the close of the year amounted to 1233.671.38. The balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1891 was 234.727.85. An investigation of the general financial statements from 1881 to 1895, inclusive, shows that during the 12 years a total of 541.35.189.86 have been disbursed, while the receipts were 139 151 307 84, thus showing a delicioncy in the receipts during the 12 years of \$2,051,243.92. In only one year of the 12 were the receipts greater than the disburse-ments, and that in 1890, when the balance was nearly \$50,090 on the credit side, that result be-lng due to the \$312,000 of the direct tax re-

the state auditor's report are \$1,993.697.65. That amount includes \$3,482.693.87, the eggregate asked for by the various state institutions and state departments for the three-quarters, of the fiscal year of 1896, the \$1,270,170.68 representing existing appropriations subject to draft on November 15, 1895, the \$154.321.57 of deficiencies authorized by the content of the content ized by the emergency board, and \$6511.23 of outstanding warrants. It can thus be seen that the appropriation asked for and demanded by present obligations are in excess of the probable available resources, \$1344.18.25. It is apparent that there must be either a reduction in the amount of appropriations asked for, or there must be an increase of the reve-

Such a statement of the financial condition of the state might suggest that the only proper remedy is that of increasing the tax rate and thus providing additional revenue. In a brief address I made in the city of Springfield on the 1st day of June, 1895, to the committee on noti-fleation appointed by the Zanesville conven-tion to officially inform me of the honor contion to officially inform me of the energy con-ferred by that assemblage of the delegates of the republican party, I said: "Recon-nizing the question of taxation as one of great importance, and there having been complaint that the burders are unequally distributed, I will do all in my power to correct whatever evils there may be in our present system with a view of lightening the burdens and securing economy in expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with a proper support of the charitable insti-tutions of the state and the proper conduct of its affairs." That declaration I now desire to reassing, and in connection with it express the hope that some other method than that of in-creasing the tax rate to cover the deficiency may be found, and that it any event you will not make appropriations in excess of the rev-

The temporary loan of \$500,000, provided for by certificates of indebtedness, falls due on July 1, 193. It seems proper to suggest at this time a plan of meeting the difficulty incurred by that obligation. The levy of threetenths of one mill for sinking fund purposes will produce \$319.872.23, according to the estimate of the auditor of state. To this is to be added \$3.000 to be received from miscellaneous sources. To meet the interest on the irreducible debt, which may more properly be called a trust fund the sinking fund commission asked for \$250,000, an amount slightly in excess of the actual interest charge. The interest on the funded cebt will amount to \$37.700. The office and bond expenses of the inking fund commission will be \$2.700 and if this general assembly directs that the interest shall be paid upon the debt of the board of agriculture, as was done by the last general assembly, there will be another item of \$7.100. The aggregate of the Habilities of the sinking fundswhen added to the \$230,000 of the funded debt failing due July 1, is \$61,087.81. On the 15th day of November, 1886, the sinking fund had a balance of \$265,176.74, making the total

available resources \$787,908 97. The aggregate of the levy for sinking fund

The total funded debt now amounts to \$1,-791.625, a sum comparatively insignificant when compared to the importance of the state. our progressiveness and our values. This dett is being discharged at the rate of \$330.001 annually and there is every reason to hope that the closing year of the century will show Chio practically without any interest-bearing obligations. There is a satisfaction in such a prospect that should be a matter of pride for

The subject of state and county taxation is new being discussed by hearly all classes. Our commercial bodies, boards of trade finan-clers and classes generally, are devoting at-tention to it in the hope that such amendment of the Oblo tax system may be secured as will lighten the burden and protect the interests of the people. Various plans have been pro-posed to remedy the conditions and to all such as come before your honorable body. I trust that you will give consideration and close study. One of the propositions which will doubtless be advanced is that of local option or home rule in taxation, which contemplates that counties shall provide their own system of texation for the necessary revenues of the county. This idea has been endersed by many authorities on taxation and I commend it to

In treating the subject of taxation the purpose should be to effect a result which will provide that the burdens shall bear as equit-ably as possible upon all the people. Double taxation should be avoided and all laws that end to drive business energy and capital from his to enrich other states at our expense hould be repealed, our system of taxation should while producing sufficient revenue so distribute and lighten the burden as to retain and attract capital to be employed by our own people. Ohlo should have as good a tax system as any state. I small commend to you the neessity of giving the tax problem your most rnest consideration

Among the ways this can be secured is y the creation of a purchasing board, the duty f which should be to purchase all supplies for Il the state institutions. There might be a ourd to be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, to consist of three members and a secretary to meet not oftener than once a month and at their meet-ings pass upon the requisitions for supplies from the state institutions and enter into contracts with those who may choose to submit bits based upon and in accordance with ad-vertisements inviting proposals for such sup-plies as may be needed. The futly of the sec-retary could be to keep all the books, accounts and records audit all bills and sign all youchers, which later would be submitted for the approval of the president of the board. The scretary would probably need assistants and the board would have to authorize their em-

basis of advertisements inviting proposals for certain material, goods and pravisions is used by the Federal government with conspicuous success in every way. A perchasing board for the state of Ohio would concentrate responsibility, and, by making purchases in large quantities, would seems the lowest prices. Its business operations could be made as plain and as easily understood as those of any busiess concern. The different institutions could be supplied on the requisitions of their respective stewards, and every detail of the public business could be made to show for its

Under the present system the various institutions of the state are neilve competitors in making their purchases, while under the sys-tem proposed those who desire to supply the would become competitors in making their bids and sales

By this change of the business methods of the public institutions and by adopting some such plan as I have suggested there is no question but that large sums of money could be saved the state. The magnitude of these purchases in the aggregate can be inferred when the population of our public institutions is recalled. On November 15, 1895, there were in the benevolent institutions of the state, 6,197 insane men and women, 101 epiloptics, 24 ing due to the \$331,000 of the direct tax refunded by the federal government being applied to the general revenue rund. The general statement of the financial result during the last 12 years will show that the state of Chlo. rich and resourceful as it is, has need of additional revenue.

The suditor of state has estimated the available resources for the fiscal year of 1896 at \$3.500 of 589.511.66, which amount includes the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year. The estimated disbursements, according to the state charges on the date mentioned.

was 13,401. Add to that number the 1 800 employes and we see that there are 15,210 persons to provide for in various ways. Such a number constitutes a population equal to that of many of the smaller municipalities of the

state When we stop to consider what a vast amount of food and clothing, of material which produces bodily comfort and health and of the numberless things which are needed in such institutions, it can be seen what a vast amount of supplies is required, and it can be easily seen that in purchasing for such a population large sums of money could be saved, for all know that money can be saved by purchasing

goods in large quantities.
It should be the part of all state officers to practice all possible economy in public expenditures. One way of saving the state a considerable amount of money is that of condens ing the department reports thus relieving the state of a good portion of its annual charge for public printing. The voluminous state reports could well be supplanted by concise documents which contain only material information and records. The detail of the large business of the state departments is usually of little interest to either officials or people and could well be eliminated.

The report of the board of managers and the warden of the Ohio penitentiary, showing that there has been a net loss of \$55,461.22 to the state during the fiscal year of 1895 on account of this great penal institution, may well suggest that something has to be done to correct the conditions, unless the taxpayers are will-ing to accopt yearly reports showing largely increased excesses of expenditures over re-ceipts. During the year ending October 31, 1895, the per capita cost was reduced to the very low figure of \$135.30, which was adecrease of \$10 per capita from that of 1893, when the carnings were much greater and the institution showed a handsome profit to the state. The lamentable result of the year 1835 is attributed to general business depres-sion, to the effect of the law which provided for the branding of all prison-made goods, and to the Liewellyan law, which restricts the number of labores in making one kind of goods in all penal and reformatory institutions of the state to ten per cent, of the free labor in first of these laws is not operative at this time, the courts having declared it unconstitutional after a bill repealing it had passed the senate, but the second is in full force and effect and to it, in part is due the fact that nearly 1.00 con-victs are now in the idle house. While there is propriety in all consideration and support is propriety in all consideration and support that may be paid and given to the free labor of the state, and while there is justice in protection against the compution brought about by convict-made goods, all must acknowledge that their is eminent propriety in the great state of Onio affording some kind of work for all abir-bodied prisoners in its one operating penal institution. penal institution.

lation of the institution for the year 1895 was 2.085, a number slightly in excess of that of 1894. At the present time the number of convicts at the penitentiary closely approximates 2.200, and there is almost a certainty that within a comparatively few weeks the number will be facesased to over 2,300, thus surpassing all the records of convict popula-tion at the institution. Under the most favorable circumstances, under present conditions, very nearly 1,100 persons will be without a fixed occupation during the period of their de-tention. Of those 1,100 perhaps twenty per cent will be engaged in doing the small amount of state work now required and the remainder will be sitting in the idle house with nothing to do but stare at blank walls and brood over their lingginary wrongs. experience of the world has proven time and again that idieness begets melancholy and crime. Certainly the ends of reformation are not subserved by allowing prisoners time to become melancholy or to latch schemes for future misdeeds. It seems to me that there is propriety in the suggestion that out of the convict population at the penitent. Friscan be employed in producing material available for use in state institutions should be put to work as soon as feasible. The material they would produce, while necessarily competing to some extent with that of free labor, would still reduce that disagreeable fact to a minimum. This employment of kilo prisoners would be a humane act and I can not believe that honest labor would make any objection to the prison-

ers being thus employed.

If it is not deemed proper or feasible that idle convicts shall be used in producing state material, the opportunity for some labor can be aforded them within the prison wails, and the result will be to the benefit of the convicts themselves as well as to the state property. Anything-any employment-is preferable to the state of idleness in which we now find so

many of these convicts.

No subject should apply to the wisdom of the legislature more strongly than that which concerns the idle population of our great peni-tentiary. It is eminently desirable that the prison shall be self-supporting at least. beyond that there is the consideration of having the institution a place which will show Ohio's advance in the management of penal

The report of the auditor of state for the year ending November 15, 1895, shows that the grand total of the local debts was 98.383.290.71, which was an increase of \$2,500.393.30. Of this increase, \$272.859.83 is to be attributed to the nerease in the debt of counties, \$1,031,099,39 to the debt of cities and villages, and \$391,194.35 to the debt of special school districts. The debts of townships decreased \$177,160.18 While requests for authority to issue bonds for public improvements are signs of enter-prise and energy, there is still good reason why the general assembly should protect the people from indiscreet financiers. Believing that the best interests of the people would be subserved if a limitation was placed upon local indebtedness, I recommend to the general assembly such a law as will limit the local indebtedness of counties, cities, villages, town-ships and school districts to ten per cent, of the tax duplicate.

The subject of mandatory legislation is one which demands attention at your hands. Heretofore communities have been afflicted seriously by so-called mandatory laws, and the tax payers have been called upon to meet extal payers have been called upon to meet expenses imposed by local improvements, which
were ordered in some instances, perhaps, in
defiance of the wish and will of the people
concerned. If our theory of government by
the people is a correct one—and the experience of the past has shown it to be one of the
strongest foundation stones of this great republic—then these mandatory laws, which virtually degrive the recover of the view to see tunily deprive the people of the right to say whether they shall or shall not be taxed for an improvement which is deemed necessary by some and which is thought unnecessary by others, are certainly infringements upon the code of good government to say nothing about their being in violation of the rights of the people. The supreme court of Ohio has cast a serious doubt as to the constitutionalalliv of this mandatory legislation, and since there is room for a doubt, it certainly seems proper that the people should be given the benefit of it. I recommend the discontinuance of mandatory legislation and hope that you will take some action which will relieve the tax payers of the possibility of the infustice it often occasions.

Under the constitution, the people of Ohlo are called upon annually to elect certain officers of the same government. The temper of cers of the state government. The temper of the people is undoubtedly in favor of fewer elections. We hear constantly the demand for shorter campaigns and for less excitement, the pleas advanced in support of this anti-election cause being that the prosecution of the affairs of the political campaign disturbs business seriously and interferes with the overy-day affairs of mea. It can not be denied that there is a great deal of force in this pro-test against too frequent election, and that a test against too frequent election; and that a large portion of the people are in favor of bi-ennial instead of annual elections. Being satisfied that this is the sentiment of

a majority of the people of the state. I recom-mend that you take such action as is neces-sary for the submission at the next election of a constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections.

It has been estimated that the seventy-first It has been estimated that the seventy-first general assembly by having but a single session saved the state of Onio over \$75,000. With a full consciousness of the gravity of my task, and with a dependence on your pariotism and good will, after asking your prayers which, to the credit of the republican party of Ohio, was a restoration of the original constitutional prevision relating to the session of the general assembly. The state has not suf-

fered appreciably by the lack of an adjourned session: on the contrary there are many things to show whereby it has profited directly and that aside from the mere saving of \$75. 3000 in current expenses of the legislature. The people of the state have given their endorsement of it at the polls. The republican party has taken no steps backward and I have confidence that there will be no retrogression by any act of yours I carnestly recommend to you the wisdom of maintaining the policy of biennial sessions of the general assembly.

To agriculture belongs a great part of the credit of the building up of Ohio. To the sturdy farmers who labored with primeval sturdy farmers who labored with primeval conditions, and to those who succeeded them, is due the thanks of the present population for the fact of Ohio being in the front rank as an agricultural state, and having resources of husbandry not surpassed by those of any other section of our highly productive country. We often hear that the agriculturist makes too large demands upon the legislators of the large demands upon the legislators of the state, and some are prone to think that too much attention is paid to the farmers. How great a fallacy and misunderstanding that is, many of us know full well A great portion of the welfare of any com-munity depends directly upon the agricultur-ists, and the bone and sinew of this state, as well as of all others which have reached a well as of all others which have reached a high degree of civilization, is to be found in the agricultural districts. The proud record the Ohlo farmer has made in years past, and his manly struggle again many adverse conditions, are well understood and appreciated. Too much attention can not be paid to agriculture, and too much care and consideration can not be accorded to the interests of the farmer. Upor agriculture depends a great deal in the way of future prosperity, and from the thrift of the farmer and his patient work do we gain an example which is valuable at all times and for all people. is valuable at all times and for all people While suffering from the general depression affecting all industries, there would seem to be no special cause for discouragement to the farmer. Prices for his products have been low, but the acreage will be almost maintained. The ninety and odd million bushels of corn produced during last year, the two-and-one-fourth million of acres sown with wheat for the harvest of the coming sum the ten million bushel of potatoes of the large acreage of barley, rye, buckwheat and clover; the constantly increasing orchards; the disposition of farmers to in-crease their products, and the appreciation of the practical education afforded by the institutes and by agricultural literature, all show that in past, present and future there has been is and will be zeal to bring the work to as high a state of perfection as possible. In my opinion, the general assembly of Ohio

should vouch need to the agriculturists the most cordial respect for their part in the development of Ohio, and should give every consideration to the propositions they may ad vance in the hope of bettering their condi-

mending the agriculturists to the general as menaing the agriculturists to the general as-sembly and people can, with as much pro-priety and as much earnestness, be spoken of the vast army of laboring men who. In many walks of life, play such an important part for the good and maintenance of the state and its people. The interests of labor and of the welface of the whole commonwealth are so closely allied, and adverse condi-tions affective, one towek as quickly when the tions affecting one touch so quickly upon the other, that there is every reason for applying to the laboring classes the same advanced ideas as are now given when the general interests of the state are considered. I cordially and heartily recommend to the members of the general assembly such study of the many problems affecting labor as will bring to the 20,000 miners, and the hundreds of thousands of other laborers, the prospect of advancement and material good. No improvement over present conditions

should be more acceptable to the agricultur ists and the people generally than that in-volved by the construction of good roads in-stead of indifferent ones and bad ones. By means of modern thoroughfares through al means of modern thoroughfares through all the country districts the farmer is brought into closer touch with the populous centers, and thus is afforded a chance for a better and wider home market at a much less expense to him in the way of time and wear and tear upon his vehicles. For every reason it is to be hoped that the march of improvement in the market of good roads may confine steadle. the matter of good roads may continue steadi the matter of good roads may continue steadily and without serious interruption.

The institution of this reform in roads may well be left to the people of separate counties, but wise legislation, such as will aid in the movement for good roads, should, in my judgment, always be encouraged and sustained.

Public education is a cause which should.

Public education is a cause which should ever be before our eyes and in our minds. The support of the common school system of the normal school, of the college and university. of education in every branch, should be a matter for our most cordial endorsement and assistance. Through education primarily comes the welfare of a community. It is the well-spring of success in life and the motive power of public progress. The mark Ohio has made in educational develop-ment should never be lowered: on the contrary the effort ever should be to place it higher and higher, and thus raise the degree of respect paid us on that account by the people of our sister states. Wider and more thorough edu-cational facilities, which allow no discrimina-

tion as to race or color, should always be one of the dearest ambitions of the state. The national guard deserves the cordial sup-port of the state government and people. The military organization sustained by Ohio has ever been a credit to the state, and it is cer-tainly proper to say that such additional sup-port as may be given the national guard will be thoroughly in accord with expediency. The military arm can never be put in too efficien military arm can never be put in too efficient condition, and it is fitting that such a state as Ohio should have at her immediate command a military force entirely worthy of being of-fered for the defense of the country or for such use as the general government might

Crude and hasty legislation is ever undesignation able, but nevertheless there is every propriet; in commending the virtue of diligence and ap plication in legislative work, to the end tha the session may be of reasonable length. It is hoped that your body and all the state officers will appreciate the virtue of the business policy of wasting no time, and doing that which is to be done quickly and well. It seems to me that good advice to the members of th general assembly is to take plenty of time, but no unnecessary time, to the transaction of such business as may be desirable and necessary, and avoid so far as it can be consistently one the expense in time and money of eighty session.

the greatest and most sincere pleasure to con the greatest and most sincere pleasure to con-gratulate you upon the honesty, dig-nity and wisdom of the administration of Hon. William McKinley as chief ex-ecutive of the state. Ohio has been honored by him even as he has been honored by Oalo. May his destiny lead him to the pathway where he can give for the whole American people the same excellent service he has bestowed upon his fellow citi-cers of Ohio. May be enjoy this followed or zens of Ohio. May be enjoy the full reward of his labors and of his life, and may all his days be those of prosperity and peace. I thank him for his courtesy and kindness to me, for his good wishes for my successful work in your behalf and for the honorable record he has given for my emulation.

Standing here as one, who, by the suffrages of the people, has been declared chosen for too highest office of this great state, I am not unmindful of the meaning of the responsibility I assume. The natural pleasure and grati-fication that comes to one who is called to such an eminent place among his fellow man is sobered by the reflection that it re mains to secure the approval which should follow the work of the faithful servant. Time only can tell how much or how little I shall merit your commendation, but it will be my constant sim and purpose to serve as faithfully and as wisely as there is light given me to show the path of rigat, and I shall ever re-member that I am the servant of the people.

A FINE PHYSICIAN.



"Visit your master? But I'm told

that he's very bad pay."
"I don't deny that, but his heirs want you to treat him-they will pay you promptly for your services."-Le Monde Comique.

Bucklen's Arn ca Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by W. H. Styer.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Ohio—Fair Monday night and Tuesday: light southwesterly winds. Kentucky—Fair, except rain in extreme western portion Monday night; Tuesday fair; variable winds Indian—Partly cloudy Monday night and Tuesday; possibly light rain in extreme south-

ern portion Monday night; slight changes in temperature Monday night: probably slightly warmer in northern portion Tuesday; variable A Shooting in Carter County. ASHLAND, Ky.. Jan. 13.-Mixing up of hats caused Tom Ross to shoot Frank Meade and John Higgins in Car-

ter county. Meade is dead and Higgins fatally wounded. Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at W. H. Styer's Drug

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Peter Youngblut, deceased— The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Peter Youngblut, late of Washington county. Ohio, deceased. Dated this 21st day of December, A. D. 1896. Tues Dec 24 3w. Dora Hess.

Get ready for-

1896,

New Fresh Stock of the best line manufactured.

You need a new diary, our stock is yet complete.

Bargains in a few of the Xmas Goods left over if bought soon.

Marietta Book Store, Register Building.

For the Holiday Trade

Fine Picture Frames

Of all kinds. The finest line of Mouldings and Pictures in the city to select from.

Musical Instruments

Everett, Harvard and Martin Pianos. Clough & Warren and Waterloo Organs.

Prices the Lowest. We always take pleasure in showing our goods.

Schneider & Breuninger, 256 Front St., Marietta, Ohio.

A. J. RICHARDS, PHARMACIST:

Next door to First Nat'l Bank, FRONT ST. MARIETTA, O

Personal attention given to compounding of prescriptions

Youngstown OIL MAN'S BUCK BOARD

ust received. Extra well made, with Brake and Tool Rack, at hottom prices.

H. Dutton & Son. No. 515 Fourth St.